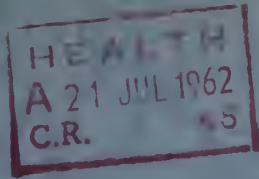


*Library*



THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

---

**A N N U A L   R E P O R T**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND


CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28802573>







THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

---

A N N U A L R E P O R T  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

---

----

1

Council Offices,  
Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton, Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

0000

--- 00 ---





## THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALTON

Chairman of the Council	...	E. H. Lucas, Esq., J.P.
Vice-Chairman	...	Cmdr. L. Derek Jones, R.N. (Retd)

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of Committee	...	J. Embleton, Esq.
Vice-Chairman	...	Colonel A. C. Parry.

## MEMBERS

Mrs. E. J. Champney	W. H. Ings, Esq.
W. H. Crispe, Esq.	Cmdr. L. Derek Jones, R.N. (Retd)
Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.	E. H. Lucas, Esq., J.P.
A. E. Guy, Esq.	Major A. E. Mentzel, M.B.E.
The Viscountess Hampden	Colonel J. B. Scott, D.L., J.P.
C. M. Hathaway, Esq.	G. Silvester, Esq.

## RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ALTON JOINT SLAUGHTERHOUSE COMMITTEE

Lady Bonham-Carter	A. E. Guy, Esq.
W. H. Crispe, Esq.	Captain H. J. M. Holmes

## RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE NO. 7 (ALTON) DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman of Sub-Committee	...	Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover
---------------------------	-----	---------------------------

## MEMBERS

Lady Bonham-Carter	Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.
Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney	The Viscountess Hampden
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
R. F. Fountain, Esq.	



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - R. L. Goodey,  
B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health  
Inspector and                      - J. H. Johnson,  
Petroleum Officer                C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health - A. L. Wesley,  
Inspector                      C.R.S.I., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk                                - P. F. Mercer

Rodent Operator                - J. W. Debenham



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PART I -- General Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
(Pages 1-27)

Introductory Letter	...	Page 1
Accidents	...	13-14
Alton Rural District - General description	...	2
Alton Rural District - Statistics of area	...	2
Ambulance facilities	...	15
Ante-natal clinics	...	19
Area Welfare Services	...	20
Caravans	...	12
Child Welfare Centres	...	16
Deaths - Analysis of Causes	...	25
Deaths - Sex and Age Distribution	...	26
District Health Sub-Committee - List of Members	...	15
General Health Services of area - Provision of	...	15
Health Education	...	14
Health Visiting	...	18
Home Help Service	...	19
Housing	...	11
Immunisation Schemes (Pages 8-9)		
Diphtheria and combined antigens	...	8
Tetanus immunisation	...	9
Whooping Cough immunisation	...	8
Infectious Diseases - Prevalence of	...	27
Infectious & Other Diseases - commentary (Pages 5-7)		
Anthrax	...	7
Diphtheria	...	7
Dysentery	...	7
Erysipelas	...	6
Food Poisoning	...	7
Influenza	...	7
Measles	...	6
Poliomyelitis	...	6
Ringworm	...	7
Scarlet Fever	...	6
Tuberculosis	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	6





Laboratory Services	...	Page 19
Midwifery and Home Nursing Services	...	20-21
National Assistance Act, 1948.	...	11
National Blood Transfusion Service	...	14
National Welfare Foods - Distribution Centres	...	17-18
School Health Services	...	19
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	...	13
Staff Notes	...	2
Tuberculosis Services	...	20
Vaccination Schemes (Pages 9-10)		
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	9
Smallpox Vaccination	...	10
Tuberculosis Vaccination	...	10
Venereal Disease Services	...	20
Vital Statistics - Commentary		
Births	...	3
Deaths	...	4
Deaths - Causes of	...	4-5
Infant Mortality Rate	...	4
Vital Statistics - Statistical Tables (Pages 22-24)		
Births	...	22
Deaths	...	23
Infant Mortality	...	24
Neo-natal Mortality	...	24
Vital Statistics - Summary		
Infant Mortality Rates	...	3
Live Births	...	3
Still Births	...	3
Water Supplies	...	12

**PART II - Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector**  
**- Sanitary Circumstances of the Area -**  
**(Pages 28-43)**

Introductory Letter	...	28
Building Byelaws and Planning	...	42
Domestic Drainage	...	31
Factories	...	33-35
Food - Inspection and supervision	...	35
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	36
Food Sampling	...	36-37
Hop-pickers' accommodation	...	32
Housing Acts	...	38





Improvement Grants for Housing (Pages 39-40)		
Discretionary Grants	...	Pages 39-40
Standard Grants	...	40
Lodging Houses	...	32
Milk	...	36
Moveable Dwellings	...	41
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.	...	32
Pet Animals Act, 1951.	...	38
Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	...	40
Public Cleansing		
Cesspool emptying	}	
Depots		
Nightsoil collection		
Public conveniences		
Refuse collection	)	...
		43
Public Works		
Housing	...	42
Sewerage	...	42
Rent Act, 1957.	...	39
Rodent Control	...	37-38
Sewerage	...	31
Swimming Pools	...	30
Water Supply	...	29-30

..... VVVvVVV .....



ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-  
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton,  
Hants.

To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961 on the social, health and sanitary circumstances of the area. This includes an account of the work of the Public Health Department in that year and is compiled according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

An annual report is a record of the more intangible factors in the life of the community. Apart from being a list of statistics of births and deaths, infectious diseases and complaints remedied, it does attempt to give some picture of community health and measures taken to maintain it, rather than of individual diseases and isolated sanitary incidents. It deals with the social aspects of health, impersonal statistics reflect progress achieved by the community as a whole. It is an account of the past and should be a suggested programme for the future.

Throughout 1961 the health of the population remained good, no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis were reported.

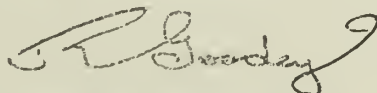
I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support, to Mr. Holden, the Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to all officers of this and other departments of the Council who have provided information for this report and who have given every assistance to the Public Health Department throughout the year.

I appreciate the help which I have received throughout the year from the local hospitals and general practitioners.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



## PART I

### GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

#### ALTON RURAL DISTRICT

The Alton Rural District comprises an area in North-East Hampshire, almost wholly agricultural apart from the military camps at Bordon and Longmoor. Arthur Young, the famous agriculturalist of the eighteenth century, described the land on the east of the area as being the "best ten miles in England". Dairy and arable, fruit, hop, and poultry farming provide employment for much of the population. Many people have retired to live in the area, a few commute to London, others are employed in nearby towns. In general, apart from the military camps, this is a thinly populated area. Including the military personnel, the population for mid-1961 was estimated at 24,160, 840 less than for mid-1960. Much of this decrease is probably due to a reduction in military establishments.

#### STAFF

Mrs. G. E. Mayo, who had been appointed by Hampshire County Council for clerical duties in connection with the local administration of County immunisation schemes, resigned on the 2nd June, 1961, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. B. M. Peatman on the 29th May, 1961.

Mr. B. F. Gorton was appointed to assist part-time with the general clerical work in the Department and commenced his duties on the 18th September, 1961.

#### STATISTICS OF THE AREA

As at 31st December, 1961.

Area, in acres	.. 65,526
Total estimated mid-year Home Population (including military)	.. 24,160
Number of inhabited houses	.. 6,967
Rateable Value	.. £293,219
Product of the penny rate 1960-61	.. £1,176
Revised estimated product of penny rate 1961-62	.. £1,187



## VITAL STATISTICS

### LIVE BIRTHS

Number:- 442 (Male - 226 Female - 216)

Rate per 1,000 population:- 18.3

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:- 4.9

### STILLBIRTHS

Number:- 4

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:- 8.9

Total Live and Still Births:- 446

### INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year) - 8

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 18.1

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 19.0

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births --

Neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births - 9.1

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births - 9.1

Perinatal Mortality Rate -

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births - 17.9

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths - NIL

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births --

### NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Where small numbers are involved the rates obtained are not necessarily statistically significant.

### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 442. Of these 4.9% (22) were illegitimate.

The rate per 1,000 population calculated from these figures is 18.3. This may be compared with the rates for the previous quinquennium of 18.7 in 1960, 17.6 in 1959, 17.3 in 1958, 16.7 in 1957, and 17.5 in 1956.

The Registrar General provides a Comparability Factor so that this birth rate can be compared with similar rates for other areas.

The Comparability Factor is 1.16, which gives an adjusted rate of 21.2.

The Birth Rate (provisional) for England and Wales, 1961, was 17.4 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under 1 year of infants in the area were 8 (legitimate 6 and 2 illegitimate.) Of these, 4 died in the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1961 was 21.4 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS

There were 287 deaths in this area in 1961, (134 males and 153 females), giving a Death Rate of 11.8 per 1,000 population.

The Comparability Factor is 1.05, giving an adjusted rate of 12.4.

The crude death rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 12.0 per 1,000 population.

CAUSES OF DEATH

In 1961, out of 287 deaths, 50 were reported as due to cancer, 28 males and 22 females. In this the area follows the general picture of England and Wales in that approximately 1 in 5 of all deaths are due to cancer. Of 28 males, 9 died of cancer of the lung, of the 22 females, 3 died of cancer of the lung.

I do not think that I can improve on the words of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in his report for 1960:-

"The epidemic of cancer of the lung pursues a predictable course in men with an increase which can only be arrested by a general change in smoking habits - in fact, by stopping or markedly reducing the excessive smoking of cigarettes. There are signs too of the increase which women must be expected to suffer at the appropriate interval after their increased use of cigarettes began. There are certainly other factors in the causation of lung cancer but only this is under our control. The public does not lack information; it appears to lack conviction or the will".

In all, throughout the world twenty-three enquiries have led to the inescapable result as to the association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. 53% of cases of lung cancer occur before the age of 65. It can be considered as an epidemic, the number of cases have increased each year by between 3% and 4%, reaching nearly 23,000 in 1961.

In the Alton Rural area over the last ten years between 20% and 25% of all cancer deaths, without making any distinction of sex, were due to cancer of the lung.

Of male deaths from cancer over the last ten years, 85 out of 256, almost exactly 1 in 3, were due to cancer of the lung.

The following table is informative:-

Male Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and other cancers  
in the Rural District of Alton - 1952-1961.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cancer of the Lung</u>	<u>Other Cancers</u>
1952	8	17
1953	7	12
1954	9	21
1955	11	17
1956	6	15
1957	8	17
1958	10	25
1959	11	13
1960	6	15
1961	9	19
	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 171



The total deaths from all types of cancer over this ten year period were ~~256~~443. Of these, the female deaths from cancer of the lung totalled only 12.

Most adults in this area are aware of the association between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung; comparatively few consider themselves directly involved. The only matter on which they are agreed is that every attempt should be made to dissuade adolescents from taking up the habit. Unfortunately, adolescents copy their elders in their actions rather than follow their advice. It is obviously true that each person must make up his own mind on this matter and such stalwart individualism, if all other factors were equal, is undoubtedly to be recommended. Cigarette manufacturers, however, by the expenditure of £11 million each year, help to make up the individual's mind for him despite 23 surveys since 1951 confirming smoking dangers and a feeble trickle of anti-smoking propaganda.

It would appear that the best method of persuading adolescents not to start smoking is to emphasise that cigarette smoking is old fashioned, besides being dirty and dangerous. If this attitude could be inculcated, cigarette smoking would be as popular in ten years as snuff taking.

Cancer of the lung kills nearly four times as many people as accidents on the road. Everyone is enthusiastic about cancer research but lukewarm about employing one obvious preventive measure for one of the most fatal types of cancer. As every smoker knows, "smoker's cough" and chronic bronchitis, (perhaps the most widespread disease of middle age), are associated. Of doctors who die from bronchitis, smokers outnumber others by 6 to 1. In 1962 every attempt will be made to put the facts before the public.

The largest number of deaths, 153, was certified as due to diseases of the heart and arteries. As a population becomes healthier or as curative measures become more effective, degenerative diseases become of more importance.

An ageing population is more conscious of such vicissitudes and in the natural course of events such diseases become relatively more common as the general health of the population improves. Such a situation is emphasised by the fact that as health and physical dangers decrease, the onset of illness is considered as an unusual rather than as a normal concomitant of life: the more healthy a population, the more ill-health is feared.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious diseases have generally decreased in incidence and on occasion, therefore, have increased in news value compared with a hundred years ago. Thus in 1843 the wife of Dr. Curtis, of Alton, mentions in a private letter that a local outbreak of smallpox was "viewed with some alarm in the district" but the writer rapidly passed over to more interesting matters. Such serious diseases are very uncommon these days although, as everyone knows, they are occasionally imported from abroad. The most common notifiable disease is measles.



## MEASLES

In 1961 following the low figure of 35 notified in 1960, the number of cases of measles rose to 298. An increase was expected as measles fluctuates biennially in its incidence. The greater number of cases occurred in the first six months (185).

Measles can have serious results particularly in debilitated children and owing to this a vaccine is undergoing test in America to prevent measles. However, its general use is not likely in the foreseeable future here.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Nine cases only of whooping cough were notified during the year. With immunisation the incidence of this disease has considerably decreased.

## SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

Five cases of scarlet fever and two of erysipelas were notified in 1961. These diseases are caused by streptococcal infection and the small number of notifications gives no indication of the prevalence of such infection. They are diseases which have very much decreased in natural virulence and treatment is now more immediately effective in preventing spread.

## POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases of poliomyelitis reported in this area in 1961, the last case confirmed was in 1959.

## TUBERCULOSIS

During 1961 22 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, 13 male and 9 female. Of these, 8 male and 6 female cases were new notifications, others had been transferred into the district. There were 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both female, and both were new notifications. There were four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 male and 1 female, and one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

### AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFIED CASES

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Meninges &amp; C. N. S.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	2
25 - 44	4	3	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	8	4	-	-	-	2
	12		-		2	

## DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of diphtheria reported in this district for the last fifteen years.

## DYSENTERY

In this district only 4 cases of Sonné dysentery were reported during the year. There is little question but that a considerably larger number of cases occurs, many cases are never reported owing to the generally mild nature of the disease or are never notified. Sonné dysentery is due to infection of the bowel; it spreads rapidly in a community where the normal precaution of washing one's hands before meals and after using the lavatory are neglected. There are at all times a certain number of carriers in the community, the disease is, therefore, difficult to control.

## FOOD POISONING

A considerable outbreak of food poisoning occurred during March, 1961, in the Bordon area. In all, 139 persons are known to have been affected. In a canteen meat, later discovered to be contaminated by bacteria, was sliced, partially cooked and was then left overnight outside a refrigerator before warming up the next morning. During the partial cooking the greater number of any infecting organisms except the heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* was killed. On cooling, these latter multiplied and produced a toxin. Final cooking killed live bacteria, leaving the toxin to cause diarrhoea and vomiting in a large number of people. Luckily within two days all symptoms had disappeared.

This incident underlines a cardinal tenet when cooking meat. All meat when cooked should be placed as soon as possible in a refrigerator which will prevent growth of harmful bacteria. Most cooks know this; all who cook for the public most certainly should.

## INFLUENZA

Influenza itself is not a notifiable disease and it is difficult to make an estimate of the numbers involved during the first three weeks in February, 1961, when it was prevalent in the area. From other sources it is calculated that in these weeks the sickness rate in the area became nearly three times the average, and of this increase nearly half were due to influenza.

## RINGWORM AND ANTHRAX

In an agricultural community such as this, from time to time reports are received of animal diseases transferable to man. Ringworm in calves is extremely common particularly during the autumn and winter months and a minor outbreak among local children was controlled by dealing with the source through the help of the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Anthrax was discovered in a heifer sent for disposal as dog meat. This is an extremely infectious disease both for cattle and man. A number of persons had been in contact with the infected carcass. Prophylactic measures were immediately undertaken by general practitioners who had been informed. No contacts were infected. A successful prosecution against the farmer involved was taken by the police authority.



## IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

In 1961 in England and Wales there were 180 cases and 9 deaths from diphtheria: in the inter-war period there were 55-60,000 cases with 3,000 deaths annually in England and Wales. This drop is dramatic and shows the value of immunisation. This department circularises all mothers who have children aged four months and the Health Visitors impress the value of immunisation on all mothers they contact. For schoolchildren at the ages of 5 and 10, booster doses are available at school or from their own doctor. It is considered that with 75% of the infant population immunised a reasonable level of protection is obtained.

From the table below information as to the immunity state of children can be obtained:-

Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisations and who received reinforcing injections										
Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr
Under 1	9	-	10	-	-	-	299	-	-	-
1 - 4	11	12	2	10	1	1	131	24	2	3
5 - 14	30	196	1	103	-	-	29	70	-	23
Totals:	50	208	13	113	1	1	459	94	2	26

There were, therefore, 524 primary courses against diphtheria provided for children under 14 and 441 booster doses were given in that age range.

In the first twelve months of life, 318 children completed a primary course, giving an immunisation level of 71.9%.

### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Protection against whooping cough is available and is usually given together with protection against diphtheria in the combined antigen or together with diphtheria and tetanus in the triple antigen. It is most important that such protection should be given early in life as this is the period in which complications are most serious. In England and Wales there were 24,667 cases of whooping cough notified in 1961 and 26 deaths. This emphasises the desirability of protection. In this district during 1961, using various vaccines, 473 children were given primary protection against whooping cough and 208 children were given booster doses.

## TETANUS IMMUNISATION

In agricultural areas cases of this disease do arise occasionally. Protection is available with the triple antigen or combined with diphtheria vaccine.

## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During 1961 the campaign for vaccination against poliomyelitis was increased. Evening sessions were held in the Urban District Council Offices, posters were displayed, a mobile unit for vaccinations was stationed in Alton and sessions were held in a local factory. An advertising van with a public address system toured the streets before the beginning of each mobile unit session.

Fourth injections were available to all children of primary school age and school sessions were held.

The following figures have been supplied by the County and give some idea of the proportion of persons protected against poliomyelitis in the Alton Rural area up to the end of 1961:-

Dates of Birth	1943-61	1933-42	1921-32	40 & over
Estimated potential	6,996	3,060	3,492	-
Completed 2nd injections	5,617	1,799	731	148
Percentage	80%	60%	21%	-

The percentage in each case is based on the total estimated number of eligible persons within the respective age group. Estimated potentials are calculated from the population breakdown at mid-1960 applied to the mid-1961 population and should be accepted only as a rough guide.

When compared with corresponding statistics for the year 1960, this district shows an approximate 10% increase for injections in the higher age groups, (Born 1942-21); in the over 40 age group the number of injections almost doubled. The percentage for the lower age groups, (Born 1943-61), remained unchanged.

Oral vaccine (Sabin type) will be made available in the New Year. Apart from the ease of administration, this should provide a greater and more lasting protection against poliomyelitis. Killed vaccine by injection (Salk type) gives a considerable degree of immunity to the individual. The oral vaccine, it is hoped, may eradicate this disease from the community.

Some query may be raised as to the safety of this vaccine. Throughout the world more than 400 million doses have been given to over 150 million people and no ill effect due to the vaccine has ever been noted. It is to be hoped that oral vaccine will completely replace the Salk type; moreover there now seems to be no place for any quadrivalent type of vaccine incorporating the triple antigen.



TUBERCULOSIS

Protection against tuberculosis is available from the Chest Physician when necessary and from the local authority as a matter of routine for schoolchildren between the ages of 13 and 14. In the secondary schools which serve the area 1,131 parents were asked to give consent for the vaccination of their children; owing to refusals 829 of these were tested. Out of this number tested 137 were tuberculin positive, 679 were given B.C.G. and 13 were absent. At the age of 13, therefore, approximately 16.7% of children are tuberculin positive. This agrees with the national average.

Throughout the year, in two schools in the Bordon area, research is being carried out into the causes of development of tuberculin sensitivity. It is possible that other agents than the human or bovine tubercle may be involved. The research is organised by Dr. C. J. Stewart, of Ipswich. It has been considered that such an agent may be found in milk and this department is, therefore, co-operating in collecting milk samples as and when required.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

There was no unusual demand for vaccination against smallpox in this area during 1961.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in each age group can be seen in the table below:-

Age at which vaccinated	Primary Vaccinations	Re-Vaccinations
Under 1 year	298	-
1 - 4 years	31	8
5 - 14 years	7	14
15 yrs & over	4	67
TOTALS:-	340	89

Under the heading of Primary Vaccinations - age under 1 year, it can be calculated that 67.4% of infants in this area are vaccinated during their first year of life. The figure for England and Wales for 1960 was 41.3% for this age group.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was taken under this section of the Act in 1961. Usually with the help of the Area Welfare Officer, the Home Help Service and above all, by visiting by Health Visitors or by neighbours living in the village, most difficulties can be overcome and old persons helped to live in the community rather than to be segregated from it in hospital or old persons' homes.

### HOUSING

Mr. E. C. A. Shuttleworth, the Housing Manager, has kindly provided the following particulars.

On December 31st, 1961, there were 241 applicants compared with 220 the year previous. There are twenty-one parishes in the Rural area, of these, the following four parishes had more than 10 applicants:-

Bentley	17
Four Marks	24
Headley	25
Whitehill	151

There were 17 applicants living in caravans in the Whitehill area and 90 applicants living in rooms or with relatives.

Despite the attempts of caravan manufacturers and similar interests it is difficult to discover any mother permanently living in a caravan with children who considers her dwelling as anything other than sub-standard accommodation. With the very large increase in the permitted number of caravans in the last two years in this area, it is to be expected that increasing demands will be made on this Council for housing on grounds of unsuitability of accommodation. Permanent living in a caravan for a family with several children is unquestionably unsuitable. Taking the community as a whole it is more likely to be a younger age group which is housed in recently established or expanded caravan sites so difficulties associated with children arise in due course. The infectious diseases of childhood are very liable to spread in a confined space. Condensation is a further problem. There is a very restricted indoor space for playing and this is most difficult to keep clean. Moreover, when one caravan family is rehoused, it is immediately replaced by another family possibly as urgently in need of permanent housing as its predecessor. Many of these are "welfare cases" who ask for this department's help and medical recommendation.

One aspect of housing, however, is more hopeful; that of housing for old persons. At the beginning of the year assistance was given to the Housing Manager in a survey of the housing needs of old persons in this Rural District. Following this a joint committee was set up between this Council and the Alton Urban District Council to discuss a joint housing scheme for the aged. It is of interest that in 1947 the Rowntree Committee suggested that 5% of housing should be for old persons. Today 1 in 7 of the population is over pensionable age.



## CARAVANS

In this area there are four main permanent caravan sites and two main sites for holiday use. Caravans are here to stay, they are useful as temporary lodging for the young childless couple, they provide some privacy (which lodging with relatives does not) and are an alternative to living in rooms. Control over the sites is dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of the report, adequacy of caravans for permanent family dwelling has already been discussed.

## WATER SUPPLIES

The main water supply of the area is provided by the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. In Neatham the Alton Urban District Council supplied a few properties until April, 1961, when their water undertaking was taken over by the Mid-Wessex Water Company. Military camps have their own wells. In a rural community a certain number of isolated houses are not yet connected to the mains and these still rely on rainwater supply or on their own wells as they did a hundred years ago. In those days the wells were frequently suspect. Thus Blacknest was never free from "the fever" in the 1840s. However, on the completion of the road from Buck's Horn Oak to the Jolly Farmer a new spring of pure water was discovered and from that day "the fever" departed. Such polluted water supplies are of the distant past.

Main supplies throughout the year have been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The water undertakers make bacteriological and chemical examinations of raw water and water going into supply and copies of the analysts' reports are received in this office.

Main water in this area has little plumbo-solvent action. Complaints concerning contamination of water supplies are not frequent. One complaint was received from a house in Whitehill concerning discoloration and brownish deposit in the main supply. This was remedied by flushing out the supply pipes.

### Private Supplies

Following an adverse analyst's report on well water a notice of prohibition of occupation of a new bungalow was served. Arrangements were then made for a rainwater supply for this bungalow and the prohibition was withdrawn.

A similar case of well contamination arose in the same area, in this case before the house had been built. Further sampling, however, showed that contamination had ceased and building commenced.

More detailed information concerning water supplies in the area including numbers of houses supplied in each parish, will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

## SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Rural District has widely scattered areas of population. Parishes on the periphery of the district drain partly into neighbouring authorities' sewers, thus part of Holt Pound drains into Farnham Urban District Council's sewer, part of Whitehill drains into Petersfield Rural District Council's sewer. This Council's sewage disposal works at Lindford serves parts of Whitehill, Bordon, Headley and Grayshott, whilst receiving some effluent from Haslemere Urban District Council area.

Estate treatment works at Froyle, Binsted and Medstead deal with the effluent from these Council estates.

Elsewhere cesspool or septic tank serves rural needs, the Council providing a cesspool emptying service.

It is to be hoped that when a sewerage scheme for Selborne, (now awaiting the Minister's approval), is put into operation, sewerage for Froyle and Binsted parishes will next be considered.

## ACCIDENTS

### ON THE ROAD

During the year there were 4 fatal car accidents to residents of the area. As usual each year police officers gave talks and instructions to schoolchildren in the area.

### IN THE HOME

Mr. D. F. Aiano, the Secretary of the Alton General Hospital, has most kindly provided statistics concerning patients from this area who attended the Casualty Department at that hospital as a result of accidents at home in 1961. These figures give a broad outline of the kind of accidents which occur and the ages which are most at risk. Alton General Hospital is only one of several hospitals. No estimate of the actual number of home accidents in the area can be made.

### HOME ACCIDENTS - JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1961.

Approximate percentage of population at age groups.	Age	Cuts		Burns and Scalds		Falls		Miscellaneous		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	0-4	4	2	1	3	5	4	18	3	40
15	5-14	8	1	2	2	6	6	13	1	39
66	15-64	8	12	2	5	3	20	16	22	88
11	65+	1	1	-	-	2	11	2	4	21
TOTALS:-		21	16	5	10	16	41	49	30	188
		37		15		57		79		



The age group below 5 (comprising 8% of the population), made up 21% of those attending the Casualty Department, which is not unexpected. As in every year, many of the accidents in this age group were due to temporary failure of adult supervision. Thus, a child of 2 drank paraffin, on two occasions children of 3 ate deadly nightshade berries. Unusual articles of diet for 2 year-olds were screws, a key and a metal fuse. The danger of leaving drugs and medicines is well illustrated by the fact that one child ate twenty hormone tablets, another swallowed sixteen pieces of a well-known chocolate-covered purgative, yet others took large doses of aspirin and sea-sickness tablets.

Burns and scalds occur frequently in children under a year old before they can walk and, therefore, while they may still be considered at less risk than their more active brothers and sisters. In all such cases the method of prevention is obvious.

Of those persons over 65 there were three times as many women as men and more than 50% of the total attendances of this age group were due to falls. Home can be a dangerous place, particularly where floors are uneven, eyesight failing or stairs difficult to negotiate.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITAL SERVICE

During 1961 every attempt was made to give publicity to the National Blood Transfusion Service and its sessions held in Alton. In England and Wales during 1960 approximately one person in every 31 of the population aged between 20 and 65 was a donor.

In the combined areas of Alton Rural and Urban District Councils, widely scattered and predominantly agricultural, the number of donations from this age group was approximately 2%.

#### FACTORIES ACTS

Details concerning factories in this area will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from the enforcement of regulations, opportunity is taken to provide health information through all forms of publicity. The aim is both to provide information and change behaviour. When the values of a community are altered through persuasion, the individual will put such new principles into practice. The results should then be reflected in the detailed statistics of future Annual Reports.

## PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Since 1954 there has been in the County a scheme of devolution to District Health Sub-Committees of certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Membership of the No. 7 (Alton) District Health Sub-Committee is as follows:-

Chairman of Sub-Committee ... Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover  
Vice-Chairman ..... Mrs. C. Harckham

### MEMBERS

#### - Alton Rural District Council Representatives -

Lady Bonham-Carter	Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.
Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney	The Viscountess Hampden
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
R. F. Fountain, Esq.	Mrs. C.P. Thomson-Glover

#### - Alton Urban District Council Representatives -

Mrs. M. M. Brockes	Mrs. C. Harckham.
--------------------	-------------------

#### - Nursing Association Representatives -

Mrs. G. Coke (Bentley)	Mrs. I. M. Durham (Grayshott)
------------------------	-------------------------------

#### - British Medical Association -

Alan F. Goode, Esq., F.R.C.S.

#### - County Councillor -

W. H. Crispe, Esq.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is conducted by the Hampshire County Council who supply monthly details of journeys to the Public Health Committee. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Applications for the use of ambulances are made to:-

The Aldershot Ambulance Station,  
Laburnum Road,  
Aldershot.

(Telephone Number:- Aldershot 22244)

## CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres are situated throughout the District at the following places and on the dates and times given.

These centres are for the attendance of mothers and babies, and children under five. Activities at the clinics, at which a doctor and nurse attend, include advice on feeding and child management, immunisation, weighing and the distribution of welfare foods and certain medicaments.

Centres for children under the age of five years are available as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>	<u>Time</u>
Alton	Assembly Rooms	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Bordon	Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays	2-4 p.m.
Four Marks	The Institute	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	2-4 p.m.
Froyle	Methodist Church School	1st Friday	11 a.m. -12 noon.
Grayshott	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Kingsley	Cadet Hut	3rd Friday	3-4 p.m.
Longmoor	The Barracks	2nd and 4th Mondays	2-4 p.m.
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday	2-2.45 p.m.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall	2nd Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Ropley	Coffee Room, Ropley. (Baby Clinic)	1st Monday	2.30-4 p.m.



## NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

National Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres in the Alton Rural District:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Times of Opening</u>
<u>BENTLEY</u> - Bentley Post Office, London Road.	Business hours.
<u>BENTLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Memorial Hall.	3rd Wednesday in month from 2 p.m.
<u>BINSTED</u> - Mrs. S. M. Dade, 6 Thurstons.	By arrangement.
<u>BORDON</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	1st, 3rd & 5th Thursdays from 2 p.m.
<u>FARRINGDON</u> - Messrs. W. & L. Burr, Stores and Post Office.	Business hours.
<u>FOUR MARKS</u> - Child Welfare Centre, The Institute.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays from 2 p.m.
<u>FROYLE</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Church School.	1st Friday in month from 11 a.m.
<u>GRAYSHOTT</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st & 3rd Fridays in month from 2.30 p.m.
<u>HEADLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Fridays in month from 2 p.m.
<u>KINGSLEY</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Cadet Hut.	3rd Friday in month from 3 p.m.
<u>LASHAM</u> - Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House, Shalden.	By arrangement.
<u>LINDFORD</u> - Mr. A. S. Pears, Cross Road Stores.	Business hours.
<u>LONGMOOR</u> - Child Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd & 4th Mondays in month from 2.30 p.m.
<u>MEDSTEAD</u> - Mrs. G. M. Windell, 2 Granary Cottages.	By arrangement.
<u>OAKHANGER</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	3rd Friday in month from 2-2.45 p.m.
<u>ROPLEY</u> - Mr. C. Forster, Forster's Stores, Gilbert Street.	Business hours.

## NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS (Continued)

<u>Distribution Centre</u>	<u>Times of Opening</u>
<u>SELBORNE</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st Wednesday in month from 2 p.m.
<u>SHALDEN</u> - Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House.	By arrangement.
<u>WEST TISTED</u> - Mr. F. J. Bayley, Post Office Stores.	Business hours.
<u>WHITEHILL</u> - Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church Hall.	2nd Thursday in month from 2 p.m.
<u>WIELD</u> - Mrs. G. J. Baker, 2 Manor Farm Cottages, Upper Wield.	By arrangement.

.....0.....

## HEALTH VISITING

The following are the Health Visitors and the areas which they serve:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>District</u>
Mrs. J. E. Morrow, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	13 Whitedown, Alton. (Phone: Alton 2097)	Alton (East), Binsted, Chawton, Farringdon, Worldham, Four Marks.
Miss V. Gawthorp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cherry Croft, Liphook Road, Headley, Bordon. (Phone: Headley Down 3322)	Grayshott.
Miss I. K. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	No. 1 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Phone: Bordon 369)	Bordon, Headley, Kingsley.
Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Phone: Selborne 219)	Blackmoor, East and West Tisted, Newton Valence, Selborne.
Miss M. C. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Spadgers, Gascoigne Lane, Ropley. (Phone: Ropley 3237)	Alton (West), Ropley, Medstead.
Miss D. McKenzie, S.R.N., S.M.B(1), H.V.	c/o Hampshire County Council Health Centre, Brambllys Grange, Basingstoke. (Phone: Basingstoke 1878)	Bentley, Bentworth, Froyle, Shalden, Lasham.
Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Phone: Medstead 2278)	Ropley and neighbouring area. (Patients of Drs Happel & Biss only)



## HOME HELP SERVICE

A scheme of domestic help is available. The helpers are experienced women carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They will run the home carefully, their job being to take over the housewife's work.

Home Helps are available for the following types of cases:- when the housewife is sick or has to have an operation; when a new baby is expected; when several members of a household are ill at one time; and to give help to the elderly and infirm.

Application for a Home Help, accompanied by a medical certificate, should be made to the District Organiser. The charge depends on the hours worked and the income of the family after certain allowances have been made.

Division VI includes the Rural District of Alton and the Divisional Organiser, Mrs. R. Holmes, has her office at the Town Hall, Petersfield, (Telephone Number:- Petersfield 771/773 - Ext. 18), to whom application should be made for a Home Help.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations of clinical matter (sputum, swabs etc.) and of water, milk and foodstuffs are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, (Telephone Number:- Winchester 3807).

Chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth, (Telephone Number:- Portsmouth 23641).

Thanks are expressed to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Portsmouth, for their ready advice and assistance granted during the year.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

The medical officers attending the Alton clinics at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1st Thursday - Drs. W. S. Larcombe and E. P. H. Shortt.
- 2nd Thursday - Dr. T. C. Wilson.
- 3rd Thursday - Dr. Helen E. Larcombe.
- 4th Thursday - Mr. A. F. Goode.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Military Families Health Centre, Bordon. Classes are also held at the Assembly Rooms, Alton, every Wednesday afternoon.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

- Orthopaedic - Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton.
- Ear, nose and throat - Alton General Hospital.
- Dental - At schools.
- Ophthalmic and orthoptic - Alton General Hospital.
- Child guidance - Health Centre, Winchester.
- Speech therapy - Alton General Hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Chest clinics are held at Aldershot, Basingstoke, and Winchester, whilst sanatoria are available at Bishopstoke, Chandler's Ford and Liphook.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Clinics are held at Aldershot and Winchester.

## AREA WELFARE SERVICES

Area Welfare Officer:- Mr. W. Pepper,  
14 King George Avenue,  
Petersfield.  
(Telephone:- Petersfield 1199  
- mornings only)

Area Mental Welfare Officer:- Mr. A. C. Wood,  
Manor Park House,  
Aldershot.  
(Telephone:- Aldershot 20395)

-----0-----

## MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Relief duties to cover holidays, sickness or emergency calls undertaken by neighbouring nurse-midwives.

District served.	Nurse.	Service given.
Alton (part) Chawton Farringdon	Mrs. M. A. Staples, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Pond Cottages, Chawton. (Tele: Alton 2379)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Alton (part) Holybourne Shalden (part)	Miss E. J. Howton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. 14 Elmwood Close, Alton. (Tele: Alton 3165) (Appointed 11.12.61)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Bentley Binsted E. & W. Worldham Froyle	Mrs. K. V. Hutton, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. 10 Babs Field, Bentley. (Tele: Bentley 3158)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Barford Bramshott Chase Grayshott Headley Common Headley Down (part) Hearn	Miss M. A. Cuff, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. Nurse's Cottage, School Road, Grayshott. (Tele: Hindhead 409)	Midwifery & general nursing.



MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING (Continued)

District served.	Nurse.	Service given.
Lindford Hollywater Headley Headley Down (part) Deadwater Standford Arford Passfield	Mrs. R. P. Eames, S.R.N., S.C.M. Lurganboy, Stonehill Road, Headley Down. (Tele: Headley Down 2170)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Beech Bentworth Four Marks Lasham Medstead Shalden Wield	Miss V. L. Lock, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. 3 Green Stile, Medstead. (Tele: Medstead 2100) (Resigned 31.1.61)  Miss M. I. Flory, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Stretfield, Five Ash Lane, Medstead. (Tele: Medstead 2100) (Appointed 6.3.61)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Ropley and neighbouring area (Patients of Drs. Happel and Biss only)	Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert. Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Tele: Medstead 2278)	Midwifery, general nursing & health visiting.
Selborne Blackmoor E. & W. Tisted Drift Road Oakhanger Newton Valence Empshott Longmoor Camp	Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert. 22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Tele: Selborne 219)	Midwifery, general nursing & health visiting.
Bordon Camp Bordon Village Whitehill Kingsley Hogmoor Road Fir Grove Shortheath Common	Miss E. P. Goudie, S.R.N., S.C.M. No. 2 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Tele: Bordon 292)	Midwifery & general nursing.



# VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 1)

## B I R T H S

Total Population		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
		25,750	25,210	25,360	25,000	24,160
Live Births Legitimate	Male	214	200	221	236	217
	Female	187	205	206	204	203
	Total	401	405	427	440	420
Live Births Illegitimate	Male	15	20	8	15	9
	Female	14	11	12	12	13
	Total	29	31	20	27	22
Total Live Births		430	436	447	467	442
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		16.7	17.3	17.6	18.7	18.3
England and Wales		16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4

Still Births Legitimate	Male	6	2	3	4	1
	Female	2	4	7	4	3
	Total	8	6	10	8	4
Still Births Illegitimate	Male	0	1	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	0	1	1	0	0
Total Still Births		8	7	11	8	4
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)		18.2	15.8	18.0	16.8	8.9
Total Live and Still Births		438	443	458	475	446

Comparability Factor is 1.16, so the adjusted Live Birth Rate for this District is 21.2, which is the figure for comparative purposes with England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

D E A T H S

(Table 2)

From All Causes		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Male	131	164	132	132	134
	Female	98	154	121	127	153
	Totals	229	318	253	259	287
Death Rate per 1,000 total population		8.8	12.6	9.9	10.4	11.8
Average for England and Wales total population		11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0

The Death Rate Comparability Factor for this District is 1.05, allowance thus being made for local differences in the sex and age distribution of the population.

The adjusted Death Rate for this area is, therefore, 12.4.

# VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 3)

## I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

Deaths under 1 year of age. (legitimate)		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Male	4	5	6	3	6
	Female	1	4	4	0	2
Deaths under 1 year of age. (illegitimate)	Male	0	2	1	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS:-		5	11	11	4	8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		11.6	25.2	24.6	8.6	18.1
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 live births		23.0	22.5	22.0	22.0	21.4

## N E O - N A T A L M O R T A L I T Y

Number of Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age. (legitimate)		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Male	2	5	4	1	2
	Female	1	2	3	0	2
	Totals	3	7	7	1	4
(illegitimate)	Male	Not	2	1	0	0
	Female	avail-	0	0	1	0
	Totals	able	2	1	1	0

Percentage of illegitimate live births - 4.9%  
 Maternal deaths including abortion - NIL  
 Maternal Mortality Rate - ---

Attention is drawn to the fact that these rates for the Rural District, owing to the small numbers involved, are not statistically significant and rate comparisons with other areas or earlier years may be misleading.



(Table 4)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	3	1	4
2.	Tuberculosis, other ..	1	0	1
3.	Syphilitic disease ..	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria ..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough ..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infections ..	0	0	0
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0
8.	Measles ..	0	0	0
9.	Other infective & parasitic diseases ..	0	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	5	3	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	9	3	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	0	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	0	1	1
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	11	10	21
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	3	0	3
16.	Diabetes ..	0	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	14	29	43
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	26	26	52
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	3	6	9
20.	Other heart diseases ..	13	24	37
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	4	8	12
22.	Influenza ..	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia ..	11	11	22
24.	Bronchitis ..	6	3	9
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	3	0	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	0	0	0
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	0	0	0
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	2	0	2
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	-	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations ..	1	1	2
32.	Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	8	15	23
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	4	0	4
34.	All other accidents ..	3	3	6
35.	Suicide ..	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	0	0	0
All causes .. ....		134	153	287



(Table 5) THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age	Male	Female
Under 1 year	7	2
1 - 9 years	4	2
10 - 19 years	1	1
20 - 29 years	2	1
30 - 39 years	4	2
40 - 49 years	12	7
50 - 59 years	15	9
60 - 69 years	27	19
70 - 79 years	34	47
80 - 89 years	23	50
90 - 99 years	5	13
100 and over	0	0
Total:-	134	153
	287	

(Table 6)

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	17	12	6	29	10	5
Whooping Cough	43	37	36	26	35	10
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic)	0	1	4	2@	0	0
Measles	47	235	101	536	35	297
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute pneumonia	4	10	20	4	2	3
Dysentery	1	3	6	5	21	4
Typhoid & para- typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	1	1	0	2	3
Meningococcal infection	0	0	1	0	0	0
Meningitis unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	1	2	1	0	0	0
Puerperal pyrexia	3	2	1	2	0	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals:-	119	304	179	604	105	324

@ One of these cases was subsequently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961  
----

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA

.....O.....





ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-  
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton,  
Hants.

To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report for the year 1961 on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

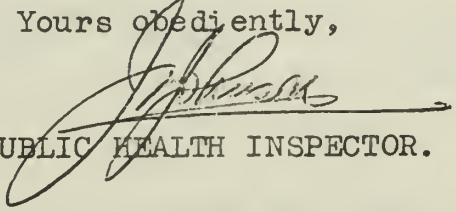
Once again the main progress made has been in the field of housing, both by the improvement of existing houses and by the provision of new dwellings by private enterprise.

A considerable number of these improved and newly constructed dwellings are drained to septic tank systems and, in the absence of sewers, problems of tank emptying and other allied difficulties will undoubtedly arise in the future.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support throughout the year and I am grateful to the officers of other departments for their willing help and co-operation at all times.

I again wish to acknowledge the efficient and conscientious work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to express my thanks to them for all their help and assistance during the year.

Yours obediently,

  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.





## PART II

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

##### WATER SUPPLY

All built-up areas of the District have piped main supplies from the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. Supplies have been satisfactory throughout the year, both in regard to quantity and to quality.

Samples from the main supplies are regularly taken for analysis by the water undertakers themselves, and copies of analysts' reports are submitted to the Council.

Other domestic supplies in the District are from wells, springs and underground rain water storage tanks.

The following table indicates the number of properties and approximate population served by main water:-

Parish	Area (acres)	Number of Houses	No. of houses supplied	Estimated population supplied
Bentley	2,483	259	259	780
Bentworth	3,763	192	180	540
Binsted	7,799	557	403	1,200
Chawton	2,194	155	118	360
East Tisted	2,621	71	71	210
Farrington	2,105	179	152	460
Four Marks	1,502	550	525	1,580
Froyle	4,641	219	219	650
Grayshott	901	538	533	1,600
Headley	4,771	1,080	966	2,800
Kingsley	1,540	145	136	400
Lasham	1,797	49	46	140
Medstead	2,809	516	395	1,180
Newton Valence	2,069	92	44	130
Ropley	3,704	468	368	1,100
Selborne	4,830	364	284	850
Shalden	2,160	141	122	360
West Tisted	2,356	66	42	120
Whitehill	5,509	1,139	953	2,850
Wield	2,104	74	64	190
Worldham	3,868	113	104	310
TOTALS:-	65,526	6,967	5,984	17,810

##### N. B.

The above figures apply to private dwellings only and do not include any living accommodation in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps which have their own piped water supplies.

As aforesaid, all built-up areas have piped main supplies but there still remain isolated pockets of development which rely upon other sources of water supply. Unfortunately, for economic reasons, it has not so far been found possible to extend the mains to these areas.

Samples of water from supplies other than main were submitted for analysis during the year as follows:-

Case A - 2 bacteriological - unsatisfactory.

(This is an isolated property where main supply is not available and the users were advised to boil all water before consumption)

Case B - 1 bacteriological - satisfactory.  
2 chemical - unsatisfactory.

(This was in connection with a new well for a dwelling under construction. Repeated pumping out of the well failed to alter the appearance of the water which was of a distinct yellow-brown colour. The supply was not accepted for the new dwelling and an underground rainwater storage tank is being provided in lieu)

Case C - 3 bacteriological - satisfactory.

1 chemical - unsatisfactory.

1 chemical - satisfactory.

(This was in connection with a new well for a dwelling under construction and repeated pumping out was successful in clearing the appearance of the water)

Case D - 1 bacteriological - satisfactory.

(This was in connection with a caravan in an isolated site using a well as a supply)

A mains extension to serve properties in the Sleaford area was approved, users of water from polluted wells being advised to boil all water before consumption in the interim.

#### SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the district but there are two restricted use pools.

One, in Bordon Camp, is for the use of military personnel and families only and is under constant supervision by the Army Hygiene Section.

The other, which was opened during the year, is at Grayshott School, for the use of the school children only, under supervision of the teaching staff. It has a filtration and chlorination plant and samples for analysis were found satisfactory.



### SEWERAGE

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows:-

- (a) Part of Bentley, the effluent being treated by broad land irrigation.
- (b) The Holt Pound area of Binsted, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council.
- (c) Lindford, Bordon, Whitehill, in the Parish of Whitehill, together with the Bordon Military Camp, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
- (d) Arford and Headley Down in the Parish of Headley, also discharging into the Lindford treatment works.
- (e) The Parish of Grayshott.

A scheme for the sewerage of the Greatham area of Whitehill, with discharge into the sewers of the Petersfield Rural District Council, was approved during the year, work being scheduled to commence in January, 1962.

A scheme for the village of Selborne was also under consideration.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

### DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily. Where a system with a septic tank or cesspool is connected to a sewer, the tank is emptied and filled with soil or rubble after perforating the base of the tank to allow the escape of subsoil water.

In areas not provided with sewers, the provision of new septic tank systems also continued steadily.

Connections to sewers during the year were as follows:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>Connections during 1961</u>	<u>Total connections to date</u>	
		<u>Private</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>
Holt Pound	5	74	0
Whitehill	64	550	292
Headley	86	359	108
Grayshott	85	342	28
TOTALS:-	240	1,325	428



## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

One complaint regarding noise from the fans of a chicken broiler house was investigated but no statutory action was found necessary.

## ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, water supply etc. and during the picking season regular visits were made to ensure compliance with these Byelaws. Only minor infringements were noted, dealt with immediately by informal action.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such premises in the district.

## FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and, in addition, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage in all factories where mechanical power is not used.

The following particulars are those prescribed on the administration of the above Act:-

### PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecut- ed (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	1	1	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	68	23	5	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	150	50	5	NIL

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found  
 (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of clean- -liness (S.1)	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	4	4	NIL	1	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	10	10	NIL	1	NIL



PART VIII OF THE ACT  
OUTWORK  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111		
No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the above registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) and builders' yards (joinery). There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, two concrete block works, three light engineering factories, one blouse factory, one laundry, one brickworks and one toy factory.

There is only one factory, the fibre glass works, employing over twenty persons.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are no slaughterhouses in the District. The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, required each local authority to review and report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities and on the facilities either available or likely to become available to meet these requirements.

It was considered, after due consultation with interested parties, that the existing facilities in neighbouring and nearby districts were adequate and a report was made accordingly.

The following foodstuffs were inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation:-

Corned Beef	- 44 tins (194 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
Meat	- 2 tins (8 lbs.)
Ox Tongue	- 1 tin (1 lb.)
Mutton	- 8 tins (32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
Jellied Veal	- 1 tin (6 lbs.)
Ham	- 1 tin (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)
Roast leg of pork	- 6 lbs.
Ducklings (20)	- 45 lbs.
Beef (fresh)	- 79 lbs.
Fish (fresh)	- 2 stones.



## MILK

All milk retailed in the District is now pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The retail sale of milk is controlled by licences and the following shows details of such licences granted by the Council under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council:-

- (1) Pasteurised - Dealers' licences - 5
- (2) Tuberculin Tested - Dealers' licences - 3

7 samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for efficiency of pasteurisation.

All the samples were found satisfactory.

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the District and no clean food organisation exists.

49 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream. These are all village stores retailing pre-packed ice cream, kept in refrigerators.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled. A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District and routine inspections have been made. Generally speaking, all premises comply with the requirements of the Regulations except in minor respects and full compliance was obtained by informal action.

All the above premises are retail or wholesale. There are no food manufacturers.

No occasions arose for formal action against the occupiers of food premises and there were no prosecutions.

## FOOD SAMPLING

Sampling for food for adulteration is carried out by the Hampshire County Council (as the Food and Drug Authority), and I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

### 1. Milk Samples

165 samples of milk were obtained, 9 of these being of Channel Islands. Only 4 samples of Ordinary Milk showed discrepancies and these were of a minor nature, consisting in 3 cases of slight deficiencies of fat and in 1 case a trace of added water, the amount being less than 1 per cent. In connection with the fat deficiencies, the samples were from churns which in each case formed part of a larger consignment, the average fat content of which was satisfactory, and in the circumstances no offences were involved. Further checks were made with regard to the slightly adulterated samples and these were all free from complaint. The small amount of added water appeared to have been caused by improper drainage of some of the milk utensils after they had been washed out with water, and the attention of the producer concerned was drawn to the necessity for greater care in this respect.

2. Miscellaneous Samples

22 samples of articles other than milk were obtained and these were satisfactory except in two cases affecting Cambridge Steaks and Pork Sausage Meat. The Cambridge Steaks were slightly deficient of the meat content expected in such articles and the Pork Sausage Meat was found to contain preservative in the form of sulphur dioxide, which was not declared by notice at the place of sale as required by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations. Neither of these discrepancies called for legal action but appropriate representations were made to the vendors concerned.

3. General

Attention was also given to the requirements of Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to their application to the labelling of food and drugs.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that so far as it is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice, although it does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Rodent Operator makes regular routine inspections of all agricultural and commercial property, drawing the occupiers' attention to any infestations and advising, when required, on methods of treatment.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting agricultural and commercial property, particularly where infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. As regards private houses, a free treatment service is given upon request.

Appreciation is again expressed to Mr. J. W. Debenham, the Council's Rodent Operator, for his efficient services rendered during the year.

The Council's Rodent Operator carried out general inspections and treatments throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricul-tural	Other	
Number of properties in District	10	6,647	630	370	7,657
Number of properties inspected	10	290	204	92	596
Number of properties infested	10	263	50	49	372
Number of properties treated	10	263	46	45	364



Under the general heading "Type of Property", Council houses are included under column "private". Refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like are shown under column "Council".

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits to ensure total clearance of infestation. The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if necessary.

The number of inspections and/or visits actually made were:-

Council properties	- 103
Dwelling houses (private)	- 821
Agricultural premises	- 335
Business and other premises	- 224
TOTAL:-	<u>1,483</u>

Two informal notices were served requiring the rat-proofing of premises.

As regards infestation of sewers, this is no problem as all are new. Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections and should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the particular system will be treated. So far no "takes" have been recorded in any of the Council sewers.

In addition to the service of Rodent Control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other pests as follows:-

Wasps' nests destroyed	- 15
Treatments for flies	- 11
Treatments for fleas	- 5
Treatments for ants	- 1
Treatments for bats	- 3
Treatments for bees	- 2
Treatments for black beetles	- 1

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the District licensable under this Act.

#### HOUSING ACTS

The following shows action taken as regards unfit houses:-

Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	..... 9
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	..... 15
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	..... 2
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	..... 18
Closing orders made	..... NIL

## RENT ACT, 1957.

There was only one application received for a certificate of disrepair under the above Act, work being carried out by the owner immediately.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into force on the 14th June, 1959, and introduced a new system of "standard grants" to supplement the existing system of "discretionary grants", at the same time making a number of changes in the latter.

The new grants became available only towards the cost of installing "standard amenities", i.e., a bath, a water closet, a wash hand basin, a hot water supply and a food store, in dwellings which lacked any of these amenities but differing from "discretionary grants" in that they are claimable as of right, subject to conditions. The amount of grant is one-half of the cost actually incurred on the works, subject to a maximum grant of £155.

The main changes in "discretionary grants" system are in the conditions, the conditional period being reduced from 20 years to 10 years, and the letting requirement being relaxed so that a property can be sold after three years from completion of improvements to another owner-occupier.

### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Applications for discretionary grants remained steady during the year, 27 proposals in respect of 36 houses being approved, bringing the grand total since inception of the scheme to 236 proposals for 346 houses. Of these, 299 properties had been completed by the end of the year, 33 during 1961.

The estimated cost of works shown below relates to works of improvement only and do not include the cost of incidental repairs. Such repairs, however, have to be effected to comply with the standard. Thus, 33 houses during the year under this scheme were thoroughly repaired as well as improved, in this way obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

It follows that since the inception of the Discretionary Improvement Grant Scheme, 299 houses have been made fit in all respects.

	During 1961	Up to 1961	Total
Number of formal approvals granted	27	209	236
Number of houses in approved applications	36	310	346
Number of houses in completed schemes	33	266	299
Estimated cost of works	£33,384	£190,247	£223,631
Amount of grant approved	£10,082	£84,362	£94,444
Average cost of work per house	£927	£614	£748
Average grant per house	£280	£272	£316



Of the 36 houses in approved applications during 1961, 14 were for owner-occupiers, 9 for farms and estates, and 13 for tenanted houses.

Of the total of 346 houses,

104 were for owner-occupiers,  
209 were for farms and estates,  
33 were for tenanted houses.

#### STANDARD GRANTS

The response from the public to this new system of grants was maintained. There were 66 applications approved during 1961. The total maximum grant applicable to the 71 approved schemes completed amounted to £9,210, although in fact every application did not finally rank for a maximum grant as seen below.

It was again noted that a number of standard grant schemes took longer over execution than discretionary grant schemes, this being accounted for by the fact that in these cases work was being done on the "do it yourself" principle by the owners at evenings and weekends. In all such cases so far completed, however, the quality of workmanship has been found entirely satisfactory.

Contrary to the discretionary grant scheme where a single application can cover a number of houses, a separate application for each house is necessary for standard grants, so that the number of applications and number of houses concerned is the same.

Applications approved	Maximum Grant applicable	Completed Schemes				
		Number	Maximum grant applicable	Total cost	Grant paid	Savings on Maximum
66	£9,660	71	£10,205	£22,174	£9,210	£995

Average cost per house ... £311  
Average maximum grant per house ... £144  
Average actual grant per house ... £130

Of the 66 approved applications, 37 were for owner-occupiers, 9 for farms and estates and 20 for tenanted houses.

Of the 197 approved schemes to date -

125 were for owner-occupiers,  
21 were for farms and estates,  
51 were for tenanted houses.

#### PETROLEUM SPIRIT AND MIXTURES

The storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures containing petroleum spirit is subject to strict control by annual licence. All licences contain conditions based on the model code of the Home Office.

88 licences were issued and 3 new installations were inspected and tested. Routine visits were made to other existing installations. No infringements were found during the year.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into effect on the 29th August, 1960, repealing Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in so far as caravans are concerned.

This Act provides a new licensing system administered by District Councils to secure that all caravan sites, after Planning permission has been obtained, are properly equipped and run.

The Act required the review of all existing sites, which was duly effected, covering 60 sites for 378 caravans. Included within this number were the following:-

- (a) 1 site for 70 holiday vans, no residential use, in existence since 1932. This site received permanent Planning permission.
- (b) 1 site for 50 vans, situated on an airfield, used only in connection with a gliding club.
- (c) 1 site for 52 vans. Residential - still in course of development.
- (d) 1 site for 99 vans. Residential - still in course of development.

The remaining 56 sites for 107 caravans were either for up to 12 caravans or individual plots (43).

As far as new sites are concerned, the first stage is a decision by the Planning Authority as to whether the proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is how the site should be regulated and equipped, a matter for the District Council under licensing powers.

The District Council have formulated a comprehensive standard list of conditions including alternatives and these are applied under the following categories:-

- Schedule A - For sites of 1-3 caravans, approved for periods of 1-2 years.
- Schedule B - For sites of 1-3 caravans, approved for periods of more than 2 years.
- Schedule C - For sites of 4 or more caravans - non-commercial (i.e., such as works' sites)
- Schedule D - For sites of 4 or more caravans - commercial.
- Schedule E - For holiday or similar sites.

No difficulties have been experienced in connection with caravan sites which could not be dealt with informally.



I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the following statistics relating to Building Byelaws and Planning, local authority housing, sewerage and public cleansing.

#### BUILDING BYELAWS AND PLANNING

The total number of plans deposited with the Council for building works and development was as follows:-

(1)	Under Building Byelaws	.....	568
(2)	Planning applications only, ) i.e., electricity lines, ) outline applications, ) moveable dwellings etc. )	.....	511

Total number of plans deposited:- ... 1,079

The number of new private dwellings completed by private enterprise during the year was 241.

The number of temporary building licences in force was 16, one new licence being issued during the year. These buildings are all regularly inspected with a view to maintenance in a good state of repair.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

##### HOUSING

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at the 31st December, 1961, was as follows:-

Pre-War dwellings, permanent	.....	62
Post-War dwellings, permanent	.....	742
Post-War dwellings, temporary	.....	116
Total number of dwellings:-		<u>920</u>

During the year no new Council houses were completed.

##### SEWERAGE

Sewage received and treated at the Council's sewage works at Lindford was at the rate of 259,963 gallons per day.

These works treat sewage from Bordon, Whitehill, Lindford, Headley, Grayshott, the Military Camp at Bordon, and part of an adjoining area of the Haslemere Urban District Council.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff.

### Refuse Collection

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District. Weekly collections are made in the parishes of Whitehill and Grayshott, the remainder being served fortnightly.

The Council also undertake a weekly collection of domestic refuse from the married quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps, together with regular removal of refuse from unit incinerators.

The refuse collecting vehicles averaged a total of 4,455 miles per month, collecting an average per month of 3,153 cubic yards of refuse.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District. The main tip is on Council land at Headley.

### Cesspool Emptying

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied upon request by owners as follows:-

Private properties	.....	1,534 loads
Council properties	.....	1,651 loads
Total number of loads	.....	<u>3,185</u>
(750 gallons approx)		

### Nightsoil Collection

Collections of nightsoil are made in defined areas of most parishes, some twice weekly and some once weekly.

The cesspool and nightsoil vehicles averaged a total of 2,513 and 1,312 miles per month respectively.

Nightsoil collections decrease as new domestic drainage systems are installed and cesspool emptying increases accordingly.

### Public Conveniences

The Council maintain public conveniences at Bordon and Grayshott.

### Depots

The cleansing service vehicles operate from depots at the Council Offices in Alton and at the Sewage Works at Lindford.



















